

٤/٥

محاضرة رقم (٦)

\*  $f(z) = u + iv$  .

a)  $f$  is analytic function if :-

$$u_x = v_y \quad , \quad u_y = -v_x$$

b)  $f$  is polar if :-

$$u_r = \frac{1}{r} v_\theta \quad , \quad v_r = \frac{-1}{r} u_\theta$$

c)  $f$  is harmonic if :-

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$$

$$r^2 u_{rr} + r u_r + u_{\theta\theta} = 0$$



Ex: Show that if  $f(z) = u(x,y) + i v(x,y)$  is analytic then  $u(x,y)$  and  $v(x,y)$  are harmonic.

Ex: Show that if  $f(z) = u(r,\theta) + i v(r,\theta)$  is analytic then  $u(r,\theta)$  and  $v(r,\theta)$  are harmonic

Sol

analytic  $f_n$ :

$$u_r = \frac{1}{r} v_\theta \quad , \quad v_r = -\frac{1}{r} u_\theta$$

Harmonic  $f_n$ :-

$$r^2 u_{rr} + r u_r + u_{\theta\theta} = 0 \quad ??$$

$$* \quad u_r = \frac{1}{r} v_\theta \quad \& \quad v_r = -\frac{1}{r} u_\theta \quad \nLeftarrow \text{الدالة تحليلية}$$

$$r^2 u_{rr} + r u_r + u_{\theta\theta} = 0$$

كذلك الدالة (harmonic)

تفاضل بالنسبة لـ  $r$

ونعوض عن  $v_r$

[2] Lec 6



$$\Rightarrow r u_r = u_\theta$$

تفاضل بالنسبة لـ  $r$

$$r u_{rr} + u_r = v_{\theta r} \longrightarrow (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow r v_r = -u_\theta$$

$$\cancel{r u_{\theta r} = -u_{\theta\theta}} \quad r v_{\theta r} = -u_{\theta\theta}$$

$$v_{r\theta} = \frac{-1}{r} u_{\theta\theta} \longrightarrow (2)$$

$$v_{r\theta} = v_{\theta r} \quad \text{with (1), (2)}$$

$$r u_{rr} + u_r = \frac{-1}{r} u_{\theta\theta}$$

$$\therefore r^2 u_{rr} + r u_r + u_{\theta\theta} = 0 \quad \#$$



[2] كيفية حساب جزء من  $f(z)$  بدلالة الآخر:-

$$f(z) = u + iv, \quad u_x = v_y, \quad u_y = -v_x$$

← معنى هذه الفكرة: أن يعطى  $u$  والمطلوب حساب قيمة  $v$  أو العكس.

مجهول  $v$  ، معلوم  $u$

$$v_y = u_x \quad \text{والتي في } x$$

نم تكامل بالنسبة لـ  $y$  جزئياً

$$v = \int \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy + C_1(x)$$

ونجعل ثابت التكامل  $C_1(x)$

ونحول على ثابت التكامل باستخدام

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

Ex1: show that  $u = x^2 - y^2 - y$  harmonic  
and find conjugate harmonic

Sol

$$u_x = 2x$$

$$u_{xx} = 2$$

$$u_y = -2y - 1$$

$$u_{yy} = -2$$

[4] Lec 6



~~check~~

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0 \Rightarrow \therefore u \text{ is harmonic}$$

$$u_x = v_y, \quad u_y = -v_x$$

$$v_y = 2x$$

$$v = \int 2x \, dy + C_1(x) = 2xy + C_1(x) \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$u_y = -v_x$$

$$-2y - 1 = -(2y + C_1'(x))$$

مع هذه الخطوة نعرف منها هذه الخطوات  
صحيحة أم هناك خطأ.

$$C_1'(x) = 1$$

$$C_1(x) = x + c$$

بالعزوف في (1)

$$v = 2xy + x + c$$



Ex2: if  $u = e^{2x} \cos ay$  is a real part of analytic f<sub>z</sub> find the value of a and its conjugate harmonic.

Sol

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$$

$$u_x = 2e^{2x} \cos(ay), \quad u_y = e^{2x} (-a \sin(ay))$$

$$u_{xx} = 4e^{2x} \cos(ay), \quad u_{yy} = -a^2 e^{2x} \cos(ay)$$

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$$

$$(4 - a^2) e^{2x} \cos(ay) = 0$$

$$\cos ay = 0 \Rightarrow ay = \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2} \quad (\text{only } e^{-\infty} = 0)$$

$$4 - a^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = \pm 2$$

$$u = e^{2x} \cos(2y) \longrightarrow (u)$$

6 Lec 6



$$u_x = v_y, \quad v_x = -u_y$$

$$v_y = 2e^{2x} \cos(2y)$$

$$v = \frac{2e^{2x} \sin(2y)}{2} + C_1(x)$$

$$v_x = -u_y$$

$$v_x = 2e^{2x} \sin(2y) + C_1'(x) = -(-e^{2x} 2 \sin(2y))$$

$$C_1'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1(x) = C$$

$$\therefore v = e^{2x} \sin(2y) + C$$

Ex 3: (1) Suppose  $f(z)$  and  $f'(z)$  are analytic then  $f(z) = \text{constant}$ .

(2) show that if  $f(z)$  is analytic

$f(z) = u + iv$ , and  $|f(z)| = C$ , then

$f(z) = \text{constant}$ .



[3] show that if  $f(z) = u + i v$  is analytic  
then  $\nabla^2 |f(z)|^2 = 4 \left| \frac{df}{dz} \right|^2$ .

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$$

$$[C_1 + i C_2]$$

Sol

$$f(z) = u + i v$$

$$|f(z)| = C_1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{u^2 + v^2} = C_1$$

$$\therefore u^2 + v^2 = C_1^2 \longrightarrow (1)$$

المطلوب هو وضع  $u$  ثابت ،  $v$  = الثابت .

$$u_x = v_y , \quad u_y = -v_x$$

$$u^2 + v^2 = C_1^2$$

نفاضل (1) بالنسبة لـ  $x$

$$2u u_x + 2v v_x = 0$$

$$u u_x + v v_x = 0 \longrightarrow (2)$$

[8] Loc 6



← نفترض (1) بالأسفل  $y$

$$2u u_y + 2v v_y = 0$$

$$u u_y + v v_y = 0 \rightarrow (3)$$

$$u u_y + v u_x = 0 \rightarrow (4) \text{ because } v_y = u_x$$

← نفرض رقم (2)  $u$  ، رقم (4)  $v$  ونجمعهم

$$\therefore u^2 u_x + u v \underbrace{v_x}_{v_x = -u_y} + u v u_y + v^2 u_x = 0$$

$$\therefore (u^2 + v^2) u_x = 0$$

$$u^2 + v^2 = C_1 \quad \therefore u_x = 0 \Rightarrow u = C_1(y)$$

$$\cancel{v = C_2(x)}$$

$$v_y = 0 \Rightarrow v = C_2(x)$$



منقول ١٣ \* ١٤ ، ١٥ \* ١٦ و فملا ختم :

$$(u^2 - v^2) v_x = 0$$

$$u = \pm v \Rightarrow u = \text{constant}, v = \text{constant}$$

$$\text{or } v_x = 0 \Rightarrow v = C_3(y)$$

$$\therefore C_3(y) = C_2(x) \quad \therefore = \text{constant}$$

$$v = \text{constant}$$

$$\cancel{v_x} \neq v_x = u_y = 0 \Rightarrow u_y = 0$$

$$C_4(x) = C_1(y) = \text{constant}$$

$$\therefore f = u + iv = \text{constant}$$

where  $u, v$  are constant.



## Ch3 : Elementary Complex Function

في هذا الجزء :-

- نحتاج تجميع الخواص الهامة للدوال القياسية
- يعني نجمع الباب الأول والثاني (لمست معلومة جديدة)

[1] Polynomial :-

$$P_n(z) = a_n z^n + a_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \dots + a_0$$

فئة الأعداد المركبة

the function is entire

[2] Exponential fn :- ~~analytic function~~

$$f(z) = e^z \text{ is entire}$$

[3] ~~Logarithmic~~ Logarithmic fn :-

$$\ln(z) = \ln(r e^{i(\theta \pm 2n\pi)})$$

$$\ln(x+iy) = \ln r + i(\theta \pm 2n\pi)$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

[II] Lec 6



at  $n=0$  the value is a principle Value.

Ex: Evaluate

[1]  $\text{Ln}(1+i)$

②  $\text{Ln}(1+i)^{1+i}$

[3] the roots of  $e^z + 1 = 0$  is  $|z| < 10$

Sol

[1]

$$x=1, y=1, r=\sqrt{2}, \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{1} = 45^\circ$$

$$\text{Ln}(1+i) = \text{Ln} \sqrt{2} + i \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \pm 2n\pi \right)$$

$$\textcircled{2} Z = (1+i)^{1+i} = e^{\text{Ln}(1+i)^{(1+i)}}$$

$$= \frac{(1+i) \text{Ln}(1+i)}{e}$$

$$\text{Ln}(1+i) = \text{Ln} \sqrt{2} + i \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \pm 2n\pi \right)$$

[12] Lec 6



$$e^{(1+i) \left[ \ln \sqrt{2} + i \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \pm 2n\pi \right) \right]}$$

$$= e^{\ln \sqrt{2} - \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \pm 2n\pi \right)} \cdot e^{i \left[ \ln \sqrt{2} + \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \pm 2n\pi \right) \right]}$$

$$= e^{\ln \sqrt{2} - \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \pm 2n\pi \right)} * \left[ \cos \left[ \ln \sqrt{2} + \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \pm 2n\pi \right) \right] + i \sin \left[ \ln \sqrt{2} + \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \pm 2n\pi \right) \right] \right]$$

$$\boxed{3} \quad z + 1 = 0 \quad ; \quad |z| \leq 1$$

$$z = -1$$

$$z = \ln(-1)$$

$$x = -1, \quad y = 0, \quad r = 1, \quad \theta = \pi$$

$$z = \ln(1) + i(\pi \pm 2n\pi)$$



$$Z_n = i(1 \pm 2n)\pi$$

مع لمعرفة القيم الذي تقع فيه

مع لمعرفة القيم التي تقع داخل الدائرة بدونه رسم دغوهت  
عنه ~~قيم~~ قيم  $n$  ونجيب المقياس لو طلع أقل منه (١٥) يبقى  
داخل الدائرة ولو أكبر منه (١٥) يكون خارج الدائرة.

$$n=0 \Rightarrow Z_0 = i\pi \in D \quad D: \text{Disk}$$

$$n=1 \Rightarrow Z_1 = i3\pi \in D$$

~~$n=2 \Rightarrow Z_2 = i5\pi \in D$~~

$$n=-1 \Rightarrow Z_{-1} = i\pi \in D$$

$$n=-2 \Rightarrow Z_{-2} = -i3\pi$$